

VIRGINIA GROWING IN MINING OF COAL

Year of 1912 Shows Increase of Nearly 1,000,000 Tons.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Washington, June 22.—The State of Virginia mined 7,846,638 short tons of coal in 1912, valued at \$7,518,576, an increase of nearly 1,000,000 tons over the production for 1911, according to figures compiled by E. W. Parker, of the United States Geological Survey, in co-operation with the Virginia Geological Survey.

The coal areas of Virginia, which have produced or are producing coal belong to the Atlantic coast region, which includes the Richmond basin and the Appalachian region, which includes a number of separate areas extending across the western part of the State. The Richmond basin is the only area of free-burning coal immediately adjacent to the Atlantic seaboard. The first coal mined in the United States was from this area, mines having been opened and worked as early as 1750.

Virginia recorded a notable increase in coal production in 1912, with a total output of 7,846,638 short tons for the year, valued at \$7,518,576, a gain over 1911 of 81,571 tons in quantity and \$1,263,722 in value. Over 75 per cent of the total increase was made in Wise County, in the Appalachian field, whose production in 1912 amounted to 4,560,174 short tons, against 3,744,350 tons in 1911, a gain of 745,814 tons, or nearly 20 per cent.

In the Geological Survey's coal report for 1911 mention was made of the unfavorable comparison Virginia makes with the other States of the Appalachian province in the quantity and percentage of coal shot off the solid and this was accentuated by the record made in 1912, when out of a total of 7,846,638 short tons, 3,741,533 tons, or 47.7 per cent, was "mined" by the power. In 1911 the proportion so mined was 35.5 per cent. This, however, represents an increase in 1912 in the quantity and percentage of coal mined by machines. The number of machines reported in use increased from 156 in 1911 to 185 in 1912, and the machine-mined coal increased from 2,561,627 tons, or 27.2 per cent of the total, to 3,295,564 tons, or 40.5 per cent.

As the percentage of coal shot off the solid in Virginia is high so is the death rate. In 1912 there were 75 fatal accidents, of which 67 were underground, and 8 on the surface. Half of the deaths, or 33, inside the mines were due to falls of roof, 16 to explosions or burns of gas, 10 to premature blasts or similar accidents, and 9 to mine cars and locomotives.

P. H. McG.

DR. LAURO MULLER IS TOURING WEST

He Hopes to Improve Trade Relations of United States and Brazil.

Chicago, Ill., June 22.—The Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Lauro Muller, spent an active day here today getting ready to leave to-night for San Francisco. Several changes in the plans of the South American guest, who is here promoting relations between Brazil and the United States, were announced before his departure for the West.

To-morrow is to be spent in Omaha, and a stop of one day will be made in Denver. After several days in San Francisco, Dr. Muller and his party will return to New York by a southern route, stopping at St. Louis and Pittsburgh.

After attending the Paulist Father's Church, Dr. Muller met a representation of coffee roasters to discuss means of arriving at better relations between coffee planters and distributors. A possible outcome of the meeting, it was said, would be the establishment of a bureau of information to the trade here.

"While Brazil is particularly anxious to take advantage of the world's markets in beef, iron and coffee," he said, "the visit here is for the purpose of establishing better relations in all lines of trade."

The United States is not getting its share of Brazil's trade. In fact, it is getting hardly any. "There is not a first-class steamship line between the United States and Rio. There is no United States bank agency in Rio, although nearly every European country has such an agency."

"We would like the big houses to establish agencies in Rio—automobiles, for instance. South Americans are interested in American automobiles, but they are almost unknown there. When an inquiry is made of an automobile manufacturer the reply is a catalogue, which most likely goes into a waste basket."

Dr. Muller and his party left for Omaha at 10:45 o'clock to-night.

To Discuss Eugenics.
A meeting of the Ministerial Union will be held this morning at 11 o'clock in the Young Men's Christian Association Auditorium. The subject of eugenics will be discussed.

SENATOR FAVORS LOBBY COMMISSION

Thompson's Measure Provides Strict Curb Upon Legislative Agents.

Washington, June 22.—The creation of a joint commission of Congress for the control of "lobbying" is the object of a bill introduced by Senator Thompson, of Kansas. The bill is based in part on the Kansas lobbyist registration law, but seeks also to create a joint commission with power to make further regulations, investigate suspected violations of the law, and to effect a permanent set of records in the office of its own in the Capitol.

Features of the bill in which it especially differs from State legislation heretofore are that it compels the registration of persons employed by special interests to influence legislation, whether Congress is at the time in session or not, the terms of the bill being thought to be so broad that they will include even publicity agents, though their employment may never contemplate "lobbying" in the strict sense of the term.

The bill also provides that the chairman of the joint congressional commission may have secret service detectives detailed from the executive departments whenever the committee, in its work, requires such services.

The bill divides "lobbyists" into two classes, legislative agents and legislative counsel. Legislative agents are those retained to appear publicly before committees and other bodies, or to prepare briefs and submit them; legislative agents are those who are employed to influence legislation by any "other" means. All persons employed in either capacity are required to register on the books of the lobby commission. Violations of the act are to be punished by fine not exceeding \$10,000, imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both fine and imprisonment. The courts may also order any person convicted from appearing or acting as either legislative counsel or agent for a period of three years.

"I would be in favor of a measure absolutely to forbid lobbying," Senator Thompson said this morning, "but it is very difficult at the present stage to frame such a bill. I do not believe it desirable to prevent persons from appearing in Washington before proper committees to represent their own interests, or simply in furtherance of the general welfare, but I believe that the tendency to be vicious in its results, even though the men who make it a profession may be of the highest honor, personally."

The bill exempts from its provisions the officers and representatives of the States and municipal and other public corporations. It prohibits "lobbying" for a contingent fee, except in the case of money claims against the United States.

MYSTERY IN DEATH OF HENRY FLAGLER

EIGHT BOYS GIVEN TRIP TO CAPITAL

Culpeper Lads Received by President Wilson, and Also Meet Clark Griffith.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

Culpeper, Va., June 22.—Henry P. Walton, captain of the Culpeper Company of Boy Scouts of America, and successful Sunday school worker, was host to the eight boys of his class for a day's trip to Washington on Thursday, which will probably live long in the annals of their memory. Primarily the trip was to witness the big game between the Washington and Cleveland baseball teams, but as an additional pleasure, which was not divulged to the group of boys until their arrival in Washington, Mr. Walton had arranged through his half-brother, Dr. Carey Grayson, who is one of the President's aides, an interview with President Wilson, who received the little party quite kindly. And after the game that afternoon the eight lads were also presented to Manager Griffith, of the American League, and left, as one of their number expressed it, "that they had shaken hands with the two biggest men in Washington." Those in the party were Ellis and William Aylor, John and Henry Miller, Shirley Tate, Francis Woolfork, Browning Leavelle and Frank Brand.

At a called meeting of the Democratic County Committee, held last Monday in the offices of the chairman, Mr. Walton, August 5 was the day set for the Democratic primary of the county elections.

A farm, known as "The Gordon Place," from its long ownership by the family of that name, which was sold at public auction on last Friday to the Messrs. Rosser, merchants of Madison County, for the sum of \$8,500, and gained a great deal of unpleasant prominence six years ago from being the scene of a murder that shocked the whole country, when William Smith, who was manager and trusted man for Mr. Miller, was called to his door one September night and shot dead by some unknown person who made his escape in the darkness. Bloodhounds were secured and several arrests were made, two men suspected of the crime being lodged in the Culpeper jail for some time, but the crime was never definitely fixed and the prisoners finally gained their freedom.

Judge and Mrs. George S. Shackelford have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Nancy Holliday, to Rev. Carl Morgan Bloch, rector at Woodbridge Forest, where the marriage will take place in the early fall.

Rev. Thompson Cole, a former resident of Culpeper, where his father was for many years in charge of St. Mark's parish, and where he himself went as a missionary to Japan when he was first ordained to the ministry of the Episcopal Church, visited relatives in Culpeper this week after attending the finals at the University of Virginia. With his brother, Dr. Carter Cole, of New York, he will sail for Europe in a few days.

Ellis Fincham, the notorious jail-breaker, who since his last escape in last September, when he freed himself from handcuffs and picked two locks in the Culpeper jail and made his way to Charlottesville, Va., where he was shortly afterwards captured, has been serving time with the orange road gang in confinement again since last Friday. Sergeant Bishop, of Culpeper convict camp, was notified by telephone, captured Fincham at the home of his family on the Tallahferro farm near the horse and grounds and escorted him back to the orange camp.

The streets in Culpeper on which the work of macadamizing has been finished were further treated this week with a coating of oil, over which a coating of limestone "screenings" was spread to ensure a hard surface, and one which will be as near waterproof as possible. The work of construction on the county six roads leading into Culpeper is being pushed, and in every case the progress is most satisfactory.

Judge George S. Shackelford announced Monday that he would sustain the demurrer filed in the suit of S. Russell Smith vs. John A. Holtzman, for an accounting in the office of county treasurer during the time Mr. Smith filled that office with Mr. Holtzman as his deputy. Mr. Holtzman's attorneys to the bill filed by the plaintiff.

Rev. Randolph P. Rixey, who recently received two calls in the same week, one being to the churches in and near Falmouth, and the other to Delray, Fla., Alexandria, has signed his acceptance of the call to the Falmouth field and has resigned from his pastorate of his churches here to enter upon his new duties the 1st of July. His family, who for many years have made their home here, will not follow him until later.

Saint Edith's Academy, near Bristol, has been the recent recipient of a valuable gift from no less a person than the Emperor of Germany. The gift is a portrait in oils of the donor, mounted in a handsome gold frame, the molding of which is nine inches wide and surmounted with the royal crown in bold relief. The portrait is a striking life-like, and the coloring is handsome. The Emperor is portrayed in the uniform of colonel of the regiment of Imperial Cuirassiers, and the painting bears the imperial signature in the lower right-hand corner with the name of the artist, Laerzoe, in the lower left-hand corner. This highly prized gift was sent direct from Berlin to the German ambassador at Washington, and by him forwarded to the academy.

George W. Herr, a prominent Grand Army member of Sacramento, Cal., with his wife, who have been traveling extensively in the West, returned to the Bull Run battlefields and other notable battlefields throughout this section during the past week, and go from here to Gettysburg to attend the reunion.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION TO BE HELD AT MARTINSBURG
Winchester, Va., June 22.—Final arrangements have been made for the entertainment of delegates and other visitors who will attend the forty-seventh annual meeting of the Sunday school convention of the Mattomore Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which will be held June 24-27 in Trinity Church, at Martinsburg, W. Va. The convention is about the largest of that denomination. In addition to several hundred Sunday school workers—superintendents, teachers and scholars—many of the pastors of the Baltimore Conference will be in attendance. The programs of each day are crowded with addresses and discussions, as well as matters to be acted upon at the business meeting.

Relative of Florida Millionaire Refused Admission to House When His End Came.

New York, June 22.—Amasa Plummer Flagler, head of the Western branch of the Flagler family and nearest blood relative of the late Henry M. Flagler, except for Harry Harkness Flagler, a son, has given out a statement of the strange circumstances surrounding his last visit to the Florida empire-builder and concerning the construction of a part of the will.

The \$100,000,000 estate of Henry M. Flagler, was devised principally to the widow, who was Mary L. Keenan. She received \$60,000,000. The son received \$5,000,000, and the rest was divided among relatives of the dead financier, and charities.

J. B. Parrott, president of the Flagler railroad; William R. Keenan, brother of the widow, and W. H. Beardsley, were named trustees of the estate.

In his interview Mr. Flagler said:

Got Shock of His Life.

"When I went to Palm Beach immediately before Henry's death, I received the shock of my life.

"Instead of finding him a sick old man, in the luxurious home he had built, surrounded by the beautiful things which he loved and where he would naturally prefer to spend his last moments, I found him hustled away to an old, bleak, uncomfortable house away out by the beach.

"Instead of finding him surrounded by the friends and relatives who had loved and respected him during a lifetime, I found a cordon of detectives drawn around the lonely house, forbidding entrance to every one.

"Instead of finding the surgeons and specialists which Mr. Flagler's wealth could easily command, I found in entire charge of the sick room and to the exclusion of every one else, Mrs. Flagler's cousin, a village physician named Keenan.

Treated as Outsider.
"Instead of the welcome that might naturally be expected under the circumstances, I found that I was treated as an outsider. An old friend and cousin, nearest relative except the son, was forbidden a talk with the dying man.

"So what was more natural than, when I was denied admittance to the house, stopped by the detectives, and forbidden to leave a card or approach the dwelling by J. B. Parrott, one of the biggest beneficiaries under the will, I was denied every opportunity to get near him, to thank him once before he died for what he had done for me.

"Eight years ago, when I was just beginning to make good in business, I acquired water rights which will develop into property worth millions up near the mouth of the St. Johns river, and I made it a forest reserve and attracted the attention of Canadian competitors, who put in protests through the British ambassador, in order to get it cleared up. It was necessary to the wheels of government at Washington moving, and that I was unable to do.

Meant Make or Break.
"I was desperate, for it meant my fortune or ruin, and finally I asked Harry to write a note to the then Secretary of State, Elihu Root, asking for consideration. He did, and my troubles vanished as if by magic. His influence saved my business career.

"So what was more natural than, when he was so seriously ill in February and later, that I should want to thank him and tell him how grateful I was before he should die? I hurried to him, but he was in California, expecting to find him dead.

Spoke in Whispers.
"I announced my arrival by telegram to Mr. Keenan, but he refused to reply or acknowledgment. It was immediately after my arrival at West Palm Beach that I discovered the shocking conditions surrounding my cousin in his last illness.

"Neighbors and old friends told me disquieting things. There are strange things going on there," they said to me, whispering under their breath, for Harry, after Flagler, rules Florida. Old business associates of the dying man came to me. Brothers of mine in the Masonic Order said the same thing.

"When I thought it over, I went out to the telephone office, and, after endless trouble and refusals from the operator—which ceased after I noticed a detective looking in at the window—I sent the following telegram to Harry Harkness Flagler at his home, in New York:

"Your father is calling for you. Your presence is imperative and necessary. Your father loves you dearly and longs to see your face and speak with you before he dies."

Father and Son Estranged.
"You see, Harry had been estranged from his father for twelve years, and it seemed to me that if every other friend were to be barred from his bedside, the son should be there. Whether the message reached him or not I don't know. At any rate, he came immediately, but in the meantime his son died. There were none with him but his third wife, her cousin and Parrott, who received \$100,000 from the estate and an arrangement whereby he is to manage the East Coast system as long as he likes.

"I received information before the funeral that I was not to receive a card of admission. I didn't ask for one. Yet thousands of dollars I paid my humble respects to Henry M. Flagler under the church, and then went away.

"That is the story of how one of the greatest men America has ever known died."

The Perfect Baby Of The Future

A Simple Method That Has a Wonderful Influence Upon The Future Infant.

Too much cannot be said for a wonderful remedy, familiar to many women as Mother's Friend.

It is more eloquent in its action than all the health rules ever laid down for the guidance of expectant mothers. It is an external application that spreads its influence upon all the cords, muscles, ligaments and tendons that nature calls into play; they expand without pain, without

Mother's Friend must, therefore, be considered as a direct influence upon the character and disposition of the future generation. It is a conceded fact that, with nausea, pain, nervousness and dread banished, there is stored up such an abundance of healthy energy as to bring into being the highest ideals of those who fondly theorize on the rules that insure the coming of the perfect baby.

Mother's Friend can be had of any druggist at \$1.00 a bottle. It is prepared by Bradford Regulator Co., 239 Lamar Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Write them for an instructive book to expectant mothers.

Fonticello Mineral Water

A Real Health Drink

Radio-Active Fonticello meets the highest dietary requirements demanded by the human system.

The maximum of healthfulness—the drink for you!

Phone for a bottle of FONTICELLO to-day!

HIGH COST OF LIVING KEEPS GOING ON UP

Department of Labor Issues Comparative Figures From Thirty-Nine Cities.

Washington, June 22.—Every principal article of food except sugar, of the fifteen staples, representing approximately two-thirds of the expenditure for food by the average workingman's family, showed a decided increase in retail price February 15, 1913, compared with the average price for the ten-year period, 1899-1909, according to the latest investigation of the statisticians of the Bureau of Labor.

Sugar was 4.9 per cent lower, smoked bacon was 11.6 per cent higher.

Increases in the other food articles were: Sirloin steak, 6.9 per cent; round steak, 8.4; rib roast, 6.7; pork chops, 8.4; smoked ham, 6.1; pure lard, 2.3; hens, 6.1; wheat flour, 2.3; cornmeal, 5.1; strictly fresh eggs, 5.0; creamery butter, 6.5; white potatoes, 2.8; fresh milk, 4.0.

The prices were collected in thirty-nine important industrial cities in which live one-fifth of the total number of the people in continental United States.

Increase for One Year.
There was an advance of 2.3 per cent over February 15, 1912, in the relative prices, weighted according to the average consumption of the various articles of food in workingmen's families.

Retail prices of February 15, 1913, compared with those on that day a year ago in the principal cities show:

Sirloin steak—Increases: Boston, 10.1 per cent; New York, 17.3; Atlanta, 10.6; Chicago, 13.1; Kansas City, 17.9; New Orleans, 14.8; Denver, 12.3; San Francisco, 23.0; Seattle, 19.6. Decrease: Dallas, 0.8 per cent.

Round steak—Increases: Boston, 7.2 per cent; New York, 17.6; Atlanta, 11.8; Chicago, 19.5; Kansas City, 20.1; Dallas, 5.6; New Orleans, 26.7; Denver, 12.5; San Francisco, 30.9; Seattle, 19.5.

Rib roast—Increases: Boston, 29.3 per cent; New York, 16.6; Atlanta, 10.7; Chicago, 6.5; Kansas City, 11.4; Dallas, 6.8; New Orleans, 5.8; Denver, 13.5; San Francisco, 15.9; Seattle, 27.1.

Pork chops—Increases: Boston, 22.2 per cent; New York, 23.9; Atlanta, 10.7; Chicago, 22.6; Kansas City, 23.3; New Orleans, 5.6; Denver, 20.0; San Francisco, 13.4; Seattle, 9.2. Decrease: Dallas, 2.1 per cent.

Smoked bacon—Increases: Boston, 25.6 per cent; New York, 13.5; Atlanta, 19.2; Chicago, 11.6; Kansas City, 5.8; New Orleans, 3.3; Denver, 15.1; San Francisco, 9.8; Seattle, 19.7. Decrease: Dallas, 7.1 per cent.

Smoked hams—Increases: Boston, 11.6 per cent; New York, 12.8; Atlanta, 15.2; Chicago, 14.0; Kansas City, 14.6; New Orleans, 14.1; Denver, 11.1; San Francisco, 16.7; Seattle, 4.7. Decrease: Dallas, 7.1 per cent.

Pure lard—Increases: Boston, 29.5 per cent; New York, 10.1; Atlanta, 7.7; Chicago, 3.7; Kansas City, 16.3; Dallas, 11.9; New Orleans, 15.5; Denver, 21.3; San Francisco, 21.3; Seattle, 17.6.

Hens—Increases: Boston, 11.2; New York, 7.6; Chicago, 14.0; Kansas City, 4.4; New Orleans, 4.7; Denver, 9.8; Seattle, 2.2. Decreases: Atlanta, 19.3 per cent; Dallas, 0.5 per cent.

Wheat flour—Increases: Atlanta, 2.8 per cent; Dallas, 2.1; New Orleans, 4.3; San Francisco, 2.8; Seattle, 4.6. Decreases: Boston, 6.7 per cent; New York, 9.5; Chicago, 13.0; Kansas City, 5.0; Denver, 2.3.

Cornmeal—Increases: Boston, 0.1 per cent; Atlanta, 0.6; Chicago, 0.3; Kansas City, 2.5; Dallas, 4.5; New Orleans, 11.9; San Francisco, 5.4; Seattle, 4.8. Decreases: New York, 0.1 per cent; Denver, 2.5.

Eggs Show Decrease.
Strictly fresh eggs—Decreases: Boston, 19.9 per cent; New York, 17.5; Atlanta, 19.1; Chicago, 40.6; Kansas City, 18.5; Dallas, 8.8; New Orleans, 5.9; Denver, 1.8; San Francisco, 1.7; Seattle, 6.1. Creamery butter—Increases: New York, 9.7 per cent; Atlanta, 1.7; Chicago, 2.7; Kansas City, 12.8; New Orleans, 1.0; Denver, 4.9; Seattle, 2.7. Decreases: Boston, 9.5 per cent; San Francisco, 2.3.

White potatoes—Decreases: Boston, 4.1 per cent; New York, no data; Atlanta, 28.6; Chicago, 39.1; Kansas City, 35.8; Dallas, 20.6; New Orleans, 22.1; Denver, 49.4; San Francisco, 17.3; Seattle, 13.2.

Sugar—Decreases: Boston, 15.5 per cent; New York, 14.7; Atlanta, 20.2; Chicago, 19.8; Kansas City, 16.6; Dallas, 18.7; New Orleans, 15.4; San Francisco, 17.3; Seattle, 12.2.

Milk—Increases: Boston, 1.6 per cent; New York, 1.4; no change in Atlanta, Chicago, Kansas City, Dallas, New Orleans or San Francisco. Decrease: Seattle, 3.3 per cent.

Ideal Weather for Harvest.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Lynchburg, Va., June 22.—The wheat and oats harvest is in full blast in the counties around Lynchburg, and the reports are that the heaviest yield is being made this year that has been saved for a decade. The farmers have had ideal weather conditions for the harvest time.

THESE FOLKS LEAD REAL SIMPLE LIFE

Strange Circumstances Found by Salesman on Top of Blue Ridge Mountains.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Lynchburg, Va., June 22.—That truth is stranger than fiction has again been demonstrated by a Virginia mountain section as is evidenced by a story just brought to Lynchburg by C. A. Tanner, a traveling salesman from Gladys, who was sent into the fastnesses of the Blue Ridge Mountains to make a trade for a threshing machine with a native, who lives on the top of the ridge. The man wrote to a manufacturer's concern, wanting to trade a second-hand threshing machine in on the purchase of a new one. Mr. Tanner was sent to make the deal.

Driving from Arrington about thirty miles across Nelson County to a point less than fifty miles from Lynchburg and not that far from the University of Virginia or the city of Staunton, Tanner saw things he did not think the family had not had before seen. At the top of a ridge of the Blue Ridge chain of mountains.

Arriving at the home, four miles up the mountain over rough roads, Tanner found a two-room log cabin, in which lived one of the people of the mountain. His prospective customer, his wife, and six children made their home. The head of the house was absent, and the salesman had to wait for his return. In this time he found that none of the six children had before seen an ordinary carriage, such as which he made the trip in. Only one of them had ever been to school, this little boy's education extending over a portion of his childhood. None of the children had ever been to church, and a Bible was not in evidence, the only sign of civilization being a copy of a Lynchburg paper, several months old. The children were present, with a dime apiece, and it was their first glimpse of such a coin. They did not know the use of money. Asking for a match to light a cigarette, Mr. Tanner found the family had not had a match in the cabin for three months, fire being kept by a smouldering bark pile on the hearth.

Even under such conditions of civilization, the salesman made his sale and left, after being furnished an excellent, though simple, dinner.

Not far distant from the home referred to, Mr. Tanner came across another family, that of a man who claims to be an Indian, who, with his wife and fourteen children, made their home in a one-room log cabin. In the room the only evidence of furniture was a barrel stove, and this was the only thing used for heating. The family had the appearance of Indians. They were illiterate and wholly ignorant of all things save the simple life in which they moved, excepting they use modern implements for farming, and cultivate crops usually grown in this climate.

POOR FISHING SEASON.

Recent Warm Weather, However, Makes Conditions Better.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Heathsville, Va., June 22.—The fishermen have been quite despondent over the small catches of fish since the season opened, and in a measure, to continued cool weather, but the hot days of the past week raised their hopes and spirits considerably, and there has been little complaint of the recent catches.

Although some are still contending that they will never again be the successful and prosperous days of the past, unless consolidation take place and that shortly, at present there are, by far, too many fishing boats; they scarce the fish so they do not even get in the bay, and fishing at present is attended with enormous expense.

The shipment of early tomatoes will shortly begin.

Nearly all farmers have cut wheat and threshing has commenced. As yet no wheat has been shipped from Northumberland. The weather. The cutting has been ideal, and great quantities of it, both German clover and timothy and clover growing have been put away.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

3% Savings

6% Increase

Richmond Trust & Savings Co.

3% Savings

6% Increase

Richmond Trust & Savings Co.

3% Savings

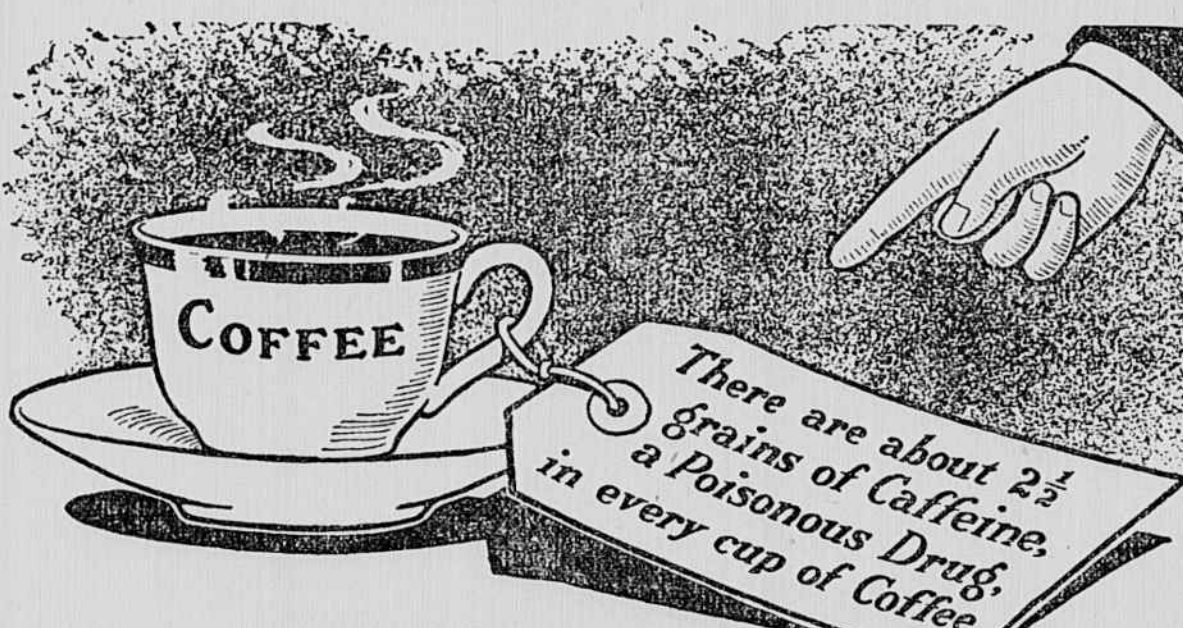
6% Increase

Richmond Trust & Savings Co.

3% Savings

6% Increase

Richmond Trust & Savings Co.



It Hardly Seems Our Business To Apologize For COFFEE

But simply to place the truth before people and let them act as they see fit.

That easily explains the cause of many a coffee drinker's disturbance of heart, stomach, liver and nerves.

It's a good idea when the body begins to show disturbances, to quit coffee and use

INSTANT POSTUM

This pure food-drink, sold by grocers everywhere, is warranted pure and absolutely free from the coffee drug, caffeine. It feeds and nourishes where coffee destroys the tissues.

Instant Postum is made of prime wheat and the juice of sugar-cane, roasted and blended to produce a flavour much resembling high-grade Java.

A level teaspoonful of Instant Postum in an ordinary cup of hot water dissolves instantly, and makes it right for most persons.

A big cup requires more, and some people who like strong things put in a heaping spoonful and temper it with a large supply of cream.

Experiment until you know the amount that pleases your palate and have it served that way in the future.

Postum comes in two forms.

Regular Postum (must be boiled).

Instant Postum doesn't require boiling, but is prepared instantly by stirring a level teaspoonful in a cup of hot water.

"There's a Reason" for POSTUM